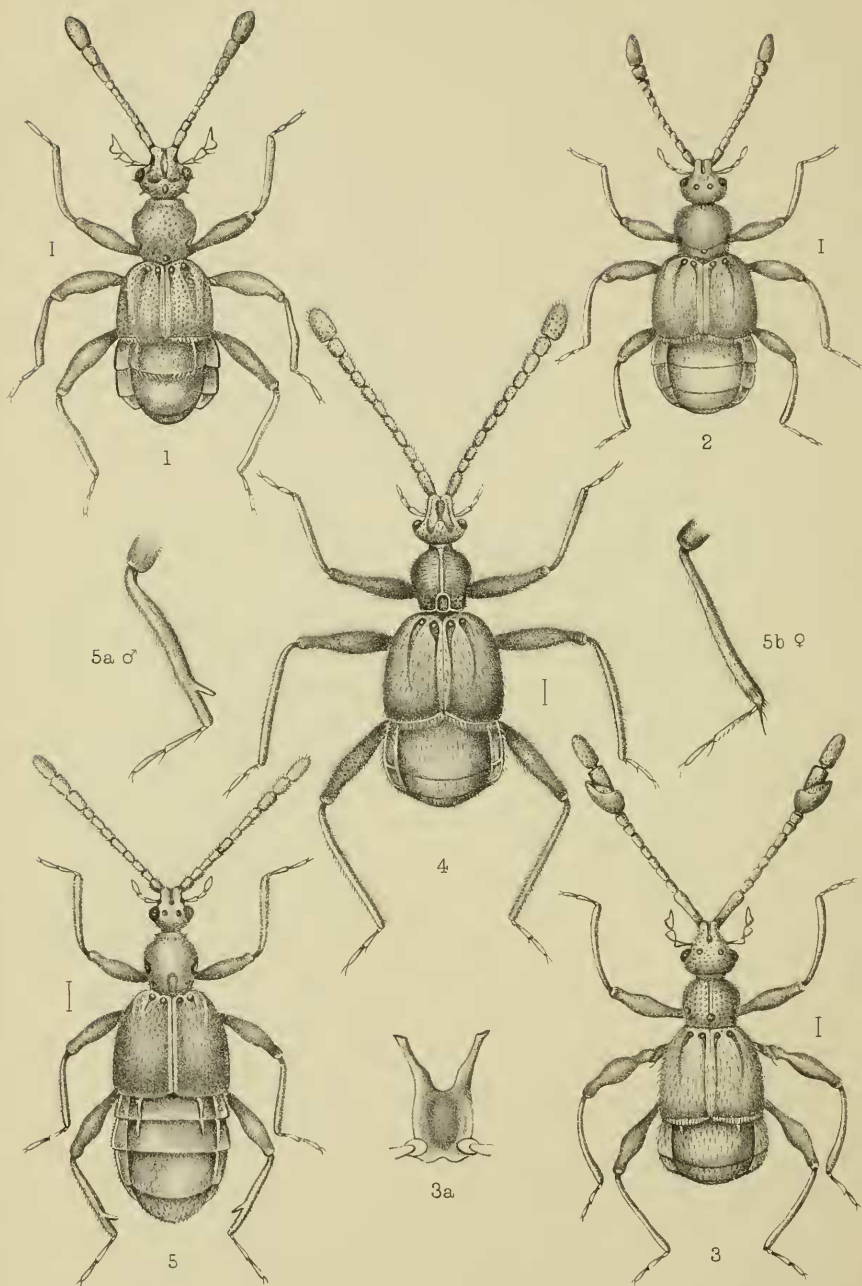




G.E. Bryant del.

West, Newman lith

NEW SPECIES OF *PSELAPHIDAE* (GROUP *TYRINI*)

BY G. E. BRYANT, F.E.S.

(PLATE XXI).

The *Tyrini* appear to be rare, and I only succeeded in obtaining 14 species belonging to nine genera from Penang and Sarawak. Of these nine genera, five were found in the nests of ants and termites, and two were taken by beating dead branches in the jungle in the evening, which is probably a proof that they are myrmecophilous, as the *Clavigerinae* are sometimes met with in the same way. The remainder were collected by sifting dead leaves. It is highly probable that the great majority of the *Tyrini* are myrmecophilous or termitophilous, which would account for their apparent rarity. So far as present known, they are represented by fifteen genera in the Malayan region. *Eulasinus*, *Labominus*, *Pselaphodes*, and *Lasinus* are very closely allied, *Pselaphodes* being the Malayan representative, although one species occurs in Ceylon. *Eulasinus* includes one species from China; *Labominus* two species from India and Japan; and *Lasinus* two species from India and Japan. I now add a third, rather doubtfully, to *Lasinus* Sharp, as it does not seem to require a separate generic name. We already have over 488 genera for the *Pselaphidae*, for probably under 3,700 species. Among the species collected, which I am able to determine, are the following: *Taphrostethus hamotoides* Sch., Sarawak, Quop; *Pselaphodes villosulus* Westw., Sarawak, Mt. Matang and Mt. Merinjak; *Ancyrocerus punctatus* Raffr., Penang; *Tyrodus clavatus* Raffr., Sarawak, Mt. Matang (described from a specimen from Singapore); and *Pseudophanias cribricollis* Raffr., Penang.

Tmesiphorus matangensis sp. n. (Plate XXI, fig. 1.)

♂. Oblong, castaneous, rugosely punctured, and with short golden pubescence. Head about as long as broad, sub-triangular, attenuate in front, from eyes to base rounded; frontal tubercule sulcate in middle with a fovea at its base; two large depressions between the eyes, and a fovea in middle near base; eyes large and prominent; two sharp spines on each side of head, one projecting under the eye and another between eye and base. Maxillary palpi with joint 2 long and slender, slightly curved, with the apex broader, with a spine at apex on outer margin; 3 shorter, irregularly triangular, with a spine on outer angle; 4 with basal half rounded on outer side, inner margin straight from base to apex, with apex acute. Antennae rather stout, with a well-defined 3-jointed club; joint 1 long, cylindrical; 2 much shorter, sub-quadrate; 3—8 about equal, obconical, each shorter than 2; 9 much longer, broadening to

apex, nearly equal in length to the three preceding joints; 10 a little shorter, sub-quadrate; 11 longer, sub-ovate, truncate at base. Prothorax longer than head, cordate, gibbose, with sides before middle slightly rounded and thence compressed to apex; sides foveate behind middle, and a fovea in middle near base. Elytra transverse, very little longer than the prothorax, attenuate at base, with the sides rounded, bifoveate at base, with a strong dorsal sulcus. Abdomen large and convex, a little longer than the elytra, with the sides rounded and distinctly margined; the first two dorsal segments about equal; segment 1 bicarinate near sides from base to apex. Metasternum punctured, and with a strong longitudinal impression extending from middle to posterior margin. Ventral segments: 1 short; 2 and 3 large and equal; 4 and 5 short; 6 larger, oval. Femora incrassate in middle; intermediate and posterior tibiae slightly bent outwards from middle to apex; tarsi with joint 3 longer than 2. Length, 1.80 mm.

♀. Metasternum more strongly punctured, the impression feebler; abdomen broader, the 6th ventral segment more transverse; and club of antennae slightly narrower.

Hab.: SARAWAK, Mt. Matang, alt. 1,000 feet (29.xii.13, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, found under bark, with ants).

Belongs to Raffray's Group IX, and allied to *T. bispina* Raffr. and *T. squamosus* Raffr., from Sumatra; but readily distinguished by its much smaller size, and by the shape of the maxillary palpi. For Raffray's Table, see Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1904, p. 377.

Tyrus myrmecophilus sp. n. (Plate XXI, fig. 2.)

♀. Oblong, attenuate in front, ferruginous, nitid, with short, grey pubescence, palpi and tarsi testaceous. Head about as broad as long, attenuate in front, sulcate in middle, antennal tubercle rounded, eyes large, two foveae between eyes. Antennae ferruginous, long, with the club of three joints well defined and almost black; joint 1 long, about twice as long as broad, cylindrical; 2 oblong and shorter; 3—7 obconical and equal to each other; 8 quadrate; 9 larger, about as long as broad, slightly obconical; 10 a little larger, obconical; 11 more than twice as long as 10, sub-ovate, acuminate at apex, and from apex to middle on outer side rather oblique. Maxillary palpi long; joint 2 long and curved, broadening to apex; 3 shorter, obconical; 4 a little longer, fusiform. Prothorax longer and very little broader than head, sub-cordate, convex; a deep fovea on each side behind middle connected by an arcuate sulcus, and on posterior side of sulcus in middle another fovea. Elytra sub-quadrate, very little longer, but much broader, than prothorax, slightly broader than long, somewhat attenuate anteriorly; two foveae at base; sutural stria well marked, discoidal stria short. Abdomen very little longer than elytra, about the same width at their widest; first three dorsal segments equal, broadly margined, with sides feebly rounded, very slightly attenuate to apex. Legs stout, femora incrassate in middle, tibiae slightly curved. Metasternum transverse, longitudinally and feebly grooved in middle. Intermediate trochanters

armed with two short spines. Six ventral segments visible: 1 short, 2 and 3 equal, 4 and 5 short, about equal, 6 triangular. Length, 1.50 mm.

Hab.: SARAWAK, Mt. Matang, alt. 2,000 feet (28.i.14, found under bark with ants).

Allied to *Tyrus corticalis* Raffr., from Singapore, but a much smaller species, and with the antennae differing in the shape of the joints and in the darker club; no carina at base of first dorsal segment, and abdomen less rounded and attenuate (see Raffray's figure in Rev. d'Ent., 1890, p. 215, pl. III, fig. 18).

Pselaphodes antennatus sp. n. (Plate XXI, figs. 3, 3a).

♂. Oblong, attenuate in front, rufo-testaceous, with the elytra brighter red and more polished, clothed with pale pubescence, palpi testaceous. Head sub-triangular, rugosely punctured, attenuate in front, shortly sulcate, with a fovea at its base; two foveae between eyes, the latter large and prominent, situate a little behind the middle. Antennae long; joint 1 very long, nearly as long as head; 2-6 about equal, slightly obconical; 7 and 8 a little shorter; 9 very large, much longer and broader than the two preceding, sub-triangular, with the outer margin long and rounded, the inner margin much shorter and slightly rounded, apex oblique and hollowed out within, with long golden pubescence; 10 somewhat oblong; 11 a little longer, oval, and truncate at base. Maxillary palpi with joint 1 very small; 2 long and slender, slightly curved at base, broader at apex; 3 about as broad as long, obtusely angled on outer margin; 4 a little longer, dilated and obtusely angled on outer margin, at base attenuate, and acuminate at apex. Prothorax a little longer than broad, slightly longer than head, attenuate in front, rugosely punctured, longitudinally sulcate in middle, the sulcus terminating in a fovea at a little before base, also a small fovea on each side behind middle. Elytra nitid and bright red, nearly twice as long as prothorax, and broader, attenuate at base, apex truncate, sides slightly rounded to base, two basal foveae, dorsal stria extending a little beyond middle. Abdomen large, but shorter than the elytra, a little broader than the elytra about middle; first dorsal segment large, with sides broadly margined and two short carinae at base. Metasternum (fig. 3a) concave, armed on the anterior margin with two long bent tubercles branching out behind the intermediate coxae. Ventral surface of abdomen concave. Legs long; intermediate trochanters bearing at apex on the under-side a short spine; femora incrassate in middle; anterior and intermediate tibiae curved, posterior pair straighter; tarsi with joint 2 a little longer than 3. Length 2.50 mm.

Hab.: SARAWAK, Quop, alt. 600 feet (14.iii.14, found by beating dead branches).

Allied to *P. heterocerus* Raffr. from Java, but differs, among other points, in colour and in the form of the antennae (see Raffray, Rev. d'Ent., 1882, p. 16, plate II, fig. 16).

Lasinus termitophilus sp. n. (Plate XXI, fig. 4).

♀ ? Reddish brown, clothed with long golden pubescence, depressed, femora and elytra redder, maxillary palpi flavous. Head sub-triangular, about as long as broad, pubescence long, somewhat obscuring the sculpture; attenuate in front and punctured, longitudinally sulcate from apex to middle, two obscure foveae between the eyes. Antennae long, reaching to the apex of the elytra; joint 1 long, cylindrical; 2-7 shorter, and slightly obconical; 8 more oblong; 9 and 10 slightly longer and broader; 11 sub-ovate, about twice as long as 10, broader and truncate at base. Maxillary palpi with joint 2 curved and slender, broadening to apex; 3 shorter, broadening to apex; 4 about equal to 3, acuminate at apex. Prothorax cordate, rugosely punctured, the sculpture obscured by the long pubescence; gibbose, and having the appearance of being longitudinally carinate in middle; the base with three depressions, the middle one being most marked, and rounded in front. Elytra sub-quadrate, brighter red, with the suture infuscate, with fine scattered punctures and long golden pubescence, two foveae at base, sutural stria well marked, discoidal stria curved and attenuate a little beyond middle. Abdomen shorter than the elytra, depressed at the base, segment 1 the longest; 5 dorsal segments visible. Metasternum quadrate, frontal half very convex, posterior half convex and hollowed out slightly under the base of the anterior half. Ventral segments: 1 short, with thick golden pile; 2 larger; 3, 4, 5 short; 6 transverse. Legs very long; femora incrassate in middle, intermediate pair very slightly curved; tarsi with joints 2 and 3 about equal, two equal claws. Length 3 mm.

Hab.: SARAWAK, Mt. Matang, alt. 1,000 feet (l.ii.14, in the nest of *Capritermes nemorosus* Hav., made of mud on the ground; the beetle was found in the bottom of the nest, and a great number of a very curious little species of *Staphylinidae* occurred with it).

I have placed this species provisionally in the genus *Lasinus*, but it differs slightly in the form of the maxillary palpi (a very important character), the 4th joint being about equal to the 3rd, but without being dilated or angled as in *Pselaphodes*; the present insect, therefore, is evidently more closely related to *Lasinus*. It also differs in the head being shorter, and the legs entirely unarmed. In *Lasinus* they are armed in the two sexes. *L. termitophilus* is such a fine, conspicuous species that it is advisable to describe it, in spite of the sex of the unique individual not having been ascertained.

Palimbolus doddi sp. n. (Plate XXI, figs. 5, 5a, ♂; 5b, ♀).

♂. Oblong, castaneous, with the elytra orange-red, nitid, and clothed with rather long golden pubescence. Head small, sub-triangular, eyes large, antennal tubercle slightly rounded, shortly sulcate in middle, with a fovea at base of sulcus, and two rather large foveae between the eyes. Antennae elongate, with short pubescence; joint 1 large, sub-cylindrical; 2 a little longer than broad

shorter and narrower than 1; 3 and 4 about equal, each a little longer and narrower than 2, and broadening slightly from base to apex; 5 a little longer than 4; 6 and 7 about equal to 3 and 4; 8 shorter, sub-quadrate; 9 broader and somewhat oblong; 10 shorter; 11 ovate, truncate at base. Maxillary palpi with joint 2 long and slender, broadening to apex; 3 much shorter; 4 larger and attenuate to apex. Prothorax longer than head, longer than broad, widest in front of middle, attenuate in front, with sides behind middle strongly sinuate; a strong medio-basal impression, rounded anteriorly. Elytra sub-quadrate, smooth and shining, clothed with long pale pubescence, suture infuscate; nearly twice as long as prothorax, attenuate to base, shoulders well marked, bifoveate at base, with dorsal sulcus short. Abdomen longer than the elytra, with the sides strongly margined; dorsal segments 1 and 2 about equal, bicarinate, the two carinae on second segment extending only to the middle; 3 larger; 4 rounded to apex; 3 and 4 strongly convex. Metasternum with a strong oval depression from middle to base. Posterior coxae and trochanters obtusely produced. Ventral segments: 1 short, 2-5 sub-equal, 6 transverse, 7 small, triangular; 4-6 strongly concave. Femora incrassate in middle; posterior tibiae (fig. 5a, ♂) slightly bent and swollen on inner margin, with a strong blunt spur a little before apex. Length 3.90 mm.

♀. Dorsal segments of abdomen not so convex, more attenuate and produced behind; fourth ventral segment larger and not concave; posterior coxae and trochanters simple; posterior tibiae (fig. 5b, ♀) rather more slender and without spur, but with a long stout seta at apex.

Hab.: N. QUEENSLAND, Herberton and Kuranda (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, xi.1904 and iii.1911). Collected by F. P. Dodd.

This is a very fine and unusually large species sent to me by Mr. F. P. Dodd, after whom I have much pleasure in naming it. It is somewhat allied to *P. puncticollis* Raffr., but differs in many points, notably in the form of the prothorax and hind tibiae (see Raffray, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1900, p. 224, pl. X, fig. 37; Gen. Insectorum, pl. 6, fig. 2).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

- Fig 1.—*Tmesiphorus matangensis* sp. n.
 „ 2.—*Tyrus myrmecophilus* sp. n.
 „ 3.—*Pselaphodes antennatus* sp. n.; 3a, metasternum.
 „ 4.—*Lasinus termitophilus* sp. n.
 „ 5.—*Palimboldus doddi* sp. n.; 5a, posterior tibia, ♂;
 5b, posterior tibia, ♀.

* * In the Ent. Mo. Mag. for September, p. 256, I stated that *Cyathiger malayanus* might prove to be the ♂ of *C. sericeus* Raffr., and also that no ♀ was known for the species with 10 joints to the

antennae. I have now had a reply from Mons. Raffray, and he informs me that he has a ♀ of *C. bironis* Raffr., and that the antennae are 10-jointed in the two sexes, a fact which I overlooked in his description [Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 91], so that *C. malayanus* will not prove to be the ♂ of *C. sericeus*.

Esher:

August 25th, 1915.

MYELOIS NEOPHANES, SP.N.: AN ADDITION TO THE BRITISH LIST.

(LEP. PYRAL.)

BY JOHN HARTLEY DURRANT, F.E.S.

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PHYCITIDAE.

125. MYELOIS Hb.

782.1. *Myelois neophanes*, sp.n.

Antennae slightly dentate and shortly ciliate in the ♂; dark fuscous. *Palpi* curved, ascending, not roughly clothed; dark fuscous, sprinkled with a few whitish scales, especially toward the base of the terminal joint, and on the basal joint. *Houstellum* scaled, fuscous, irrorated with whitish. *Head* dark fuscous, the scales tipped with whitish. *Thorax* dark fuscous, some of the scales tipped with whitish. *Forewings* narrow, termen oblique, veins 4-5 stalked; dark fuscous, some of the scales being tipped with white give an irrorate appearance to the wing, except along the dorsum and on either side of the two transverse lines of white-tipped scales; the *first* line, slightly oblique outward from costa to dorsum, is almost interrupted above the fold, below which it is more conspicuously whitish (owing to the scales becoming entirely whitish)—in some specimens this whitish dorsal marking tends to become lunate; the *second* line, obliquely inward from costa to dorsum, somewhat indented inwardly above vein 5 and on the fold; the obliquely placed discal spots are slightly darker than the ground-colour, but sometimes ill-defined; cilia leaden fuscous, tipped with white and with two fine whitish lines running through them. *Exp. al.* ♂ 15.5—♀ 21 mm. *Hindwings* thinly scaled, shining, pale greyish, darker along the margins; cilia shining whitish, with a dark line along their base. *Abdomen* and *Legs* dark fuscous; tarsi pale-spotted.

Type ♂ (Drnt. 7235); ♀ (Drnt. 7236) E. R. Banks Coll., BM.

Hab. DORSET: Norden Heath, Corfe, 1-6.VIII.1902, 24-30.VI. 1903 (E. R. Banks): SURREY: Witley Common, 24.VII.1912 (E. G. R. Waters; Drnt. 7245). Eleven specimens.